# WHY COTTON IS LOW.

He Reviews Past Monetary Conditions and

To the Editor of the State: In my

previous article I conclusively demonstrated that the great decline in the price of cotton in 1819 was not due to over-production, but to financial changes which resulted in an enormous contraction of the circulating medium and effected the price of all other commodities in the same ratio. I also demonstrated that the rise in the rapid advance took place in the fect upon prices. increasing production, both here and page 193, says: "From the high or the most prosperous in our nation's higher than the high or the most prosperous in our nation's low money price of goods in general historical prosperous in our nation's every attempt to renew its charter, inated it by the downfall of the bank in 1836, when its charter expired. In discussing his veto of the bill to repredictions were made:

Senator Clayton of Delaware, said, in a speech delivered July 11, 1832: "In less than four years the pecuniary distress, the commercial embarrassments consequent upon the destruc-tion of the United States Bank must exceed anything which has ever been known in our history \* \* \* bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens-must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us.'

Daniel Webster said: (Works, vol. 3, page 419.) 'I hesitate not to say that as this veto travels to the West, it will depreciate the value of every man's property from the Atlantic States to the capital of Missouri, its effects will be felt in the price of lands, the great and leading article of Western property; in the price of crops, in products of labor, in the repres-

from the downfall of the United States Bank, the local banks had been encouraged by the President to enlarge their issues these notes, of questionato issue the well known "specie circulands to be made in the precious metals. This circular, reviving the demand for gold and silver, destroyed lished a few days ago in the News ison with the expansion of industry most of the banks which had not government deposits at demand. The subsequent demand for these deposits cal disturbances on the contiment, and tion that is every day adding to the in 1837, for distribution among the financial panic in England, the price purchasing power of the money mint ed by the banks as capital to be loaned, began the panic of 1837, which fully verified the predictions of Senators Clayton and Webster.

Europe, and, failing to meet these obligations, fell, and as they succumbed, pulled down with them nearly every foreign house that dealt with the United States. So great was the run upon the Bank of England that it had to sustain itself by loans effected with some difficulty from the Bank of

The situation was thus pictured by Doubleday, in his "Financial History of England," pages 322, 323: "A scene of bankruptcy ensued that beggars all descriptions \* \* \* A panic took place in England, in the course of which nearly all the houses engaged in the United States trade were swept away \* \* \* Immense bales of American stocks, bank shares, railroad shares, etc., were sent to E pe, pledged for what they would bring, and the proceeds remitted in gold and silver across the Atlantic to prop the tottering pa-per issuing establishments of the va-rious States \*\* Such at least was Bank of England that she was re-Bank of France; and the indirect aid

Alison, in dealing with the same crisis in his history of Europe, vol. 3, 2nd series, pages 314, 315 and 316 says: Terror and distrust universally prevailed; the machine of society, like a huge mill turned by water, which was suddenly frozen, came to a stand \* \* \* A universal run took place upon the banks, which being in a great degree unprovided with cash, in consequence of its having been drained away to the banks in the West, were unable to meet the demand for specie \* \* \* Deprived of the wonted resource of discounted bills to meet their engagements, the greatest, as well as the tion of affairs which all standard writsmallest houses, in all the commercial ers agree does more injury to a councities became bankrupt. Two hun- try than war, famine or pestilence. Is dred and fifty houses in New York the low price of cotton due to this state stopped payment in the first three of affairs? The comparative shrinkweeks of April; and in Boston, Phila- age in the volume of money and condelphia, Baltimore and the other cities | sequent depression of the price of all on the coast, the devastation was not commodities affects cotton to a great less universal. Cotton fell from 14 extent, but there are other factors cents per pound in 1835, to 7 1-2 cents, which contribute to its alarming deall other articles of export in a similar proportion. Soon the distress spread wheat, without any corresponding inlike a pestilence through the various crease of production, have fallen lower ramifications of society. Public in price than most other agricultural works, railways, canals, were brought products. We have to expect a large to a stand; the shipwright and builder surplus and compete with silver standdismissed their men: the manufactur- and countries for the markets of Weser closed his doors; one sentiment pervaded all classes—the anticipation of its purchasing and debt-paying power universal ruin and individual beggary. common export, had fallen in conse- 1873, consequently these silver counquence of the measures of government tries can get just as much, for their

place on an almost stationary volume 1848, within 5-32 a penny of the price act.

been deficient rather than the re-

a crop four hundred thousand bales opinion of over-production was enter-A SECOND ARTICLE FROM LAWRENCE larger than any previously raised the tained. At this time of general depresprice rose to 8 1-2 cents and continued sion and business stagnation, when to rise until it reached 12 1-2 cents, the cause of mankind seemed very which price it held with slight varia- much as it does now, almost hopeless, tions for the next ten years, in the what was it that gave relief-a cotton face of an increasing production that doubled itself in 1859 and 1850. It is the causes that produced this rise and No, sir. The only remedy that will sustained it for the next ten years, in the face of an increasing volume, that soon doubled itself, which I now propose to consider.

As the crises with which I have so far dealt resulted, principally, from changes in the paper circulation, I quanties in California, and, in 1851, have not hitherto alluded to the more in large quanties in Australia; the animperceptible influences of the volume | nual increase of the money volume of the precious metals. But as they was almost immediately doubled, trewill hereafter become the most impor- bled and nearly quardrupled. The tant factors in guessing the price of price, from 1826 to 1836, was not at cotton, I deem it necessary now to reall due to diminished production, as trace my steps, and consider their ef-

idditions to the money volume both here and in England. The heavy decline which began in 1837 and ended in 1848 prices falling from an average, in 1835, of 17 1-2 cents to 6 1-2 fertile or barren. That is, the output from the mines governed the supply, as it sold for an average of 6 1-2 cents, and thought to be an over supply as it sold for an average of 6 1-2 cents, was more than doubled, in 1859, and thought to be an other supply as it sold for an average of 6 1-2 cents, was more than doubled, in 1859, and duction, but to a repetition of those and the supply regulated the price. causes, which produced the decline Mr. Jevons tells us that from 1789 to 1826—financial changes 1809 gold fell 46 per cent. This de- II. page 22, says: "So the long distress which wrought a great contraction in cline in its purchasing power was quickly came to an end, and there the volume of money. In 1829, Prescaused by a large augmentation of its after was well nigh as much forgotten ident Jackson began his war on the volume, by an increased production as if it had never existed. More's the caused by a large augmentation of its after was well nigh as much forgotten United States Bank and, defeating from the mines. But in 1808 Bonaparte invaded Spain and as the mother country was overrun, the Spanish American colonies, from whence this increase had been desired, began to new this charter in 1832, the following assert their independence. The consequent turmoil and unsafety of investment banished capital from the diminished by one half, gold rose rapidly in value.

Speaking of this dearth of the pre-

cious metals aggravated by the paper contraction of 1819, R. H. Patterson in his "New Golden Age," volume 2, page 211, says: "Perhaps the most impressive testimony to the strange widespread distress which then lay like a night-mare upon Europe, or indeed upon the whole civilized world, is that borne contemporaneously by the calm-minded philosophic historian Sismondi, who wrote as follows in 'great European calamity:' 'A cry of ports enormously increased, while distress is raised from all the manufacturing towns of the Old World, and all the fields of the New World re-echo it. Everywhere commerce is attempt to trace the subtile influence sion of enterprise, and in embarrass-ment to any kinds of business and where it encounters the same difficulty of selling \* \* \* this period of dis- particularly the price of cotton. I passing moments, until suddenly in words, 1848, the apprehension of Sismondi ey" and "full value money," partake was suddenly realized.' All society very much of the nature of the cry of was shaken to its foundations; governments were overthrown by a wild forth by the thinking few to hoodwink

> Bay of Biscay to the Euxine."
>
> It was of this epoch, 1848, that Mr Shepperson spoke in his interview progress as steady is down to 3 3-32 pence.

This low price in 1848, as we have seen, was not due to overproduction, for its volume had remained nearly In these pressing straits, the banks stationary for the ten preceding years and business firms of America drew at |-it took place, however, after a forty long time, on their houses of credit in years dearth of the precious metals which had reduced the price of commodities, cotton included, to nearly one-third of their former value. Professor W. S. Jevons, in his

"Money and Mechanism of Exchange," page 325 says: "From 1809 to 1849 it (gold) rose again in the extraordinary ratio of 100 to 245 or by 145 per cent, -doing what?-rendering government annuities and all fixed payment extending over this period almost two and a half times as valuable as they were in 1809."

Cotton is now lower by 5-32 of a penny than it was it 1848. Why is it so low? From the same cause that reduced the price in 1848-a dearth of paper securities. State stocks, canal dearth occasioned? By discarding siloff one-half, or over, of the natural double the value of the money unit? treasury is practically exhausted bethe condition of the coffers of the It reduces by one-half the metallic duced to beg the assistance from the controls its volume, and as did the contraction occasioned by the panics of that establishment alone saved her of 1819 and 1837, reduces by one-half

the value of all commodities. Whom does this benefit? All those who live upon the labor of others—the creditor and income classes. Those who receive salaries and annuities, and whose charges are fixed by law or custom.

How does it benefit them? It ena bles them to command twice as much labor and twice as much commodities

for the same money.

Whom does it injure? All debtors and producers. How? By doubling the burdens of all debts, taxes and fixed charges and diminishing by onehalf their power to pay them-a condipression. What are they? Cotton and tern Europe. Silver having maintained in these countries, is worth as much \* \* Cotton, the great article of for all domestic purposes as it was in exports has proven just what was pre- in this city, in response to a toast,

of production, averaging about two to-day, I have been informed by those million bales per annum. In 1849, on who remember it that the very same the increase of poulation and the expansion of enterprise and industry. In 1848 gold was discovered in large

Fairfield

bonds of debt and taxes were relaxed and soon wore off under the prodigious stimulus of renovated industry and general prosperity. This decade, from 1850 to 1860, is still referred to as

brought about 12 cents.

pity! For it is by a study of that time that we may best learn to avoid, at no distant date, a recurrence of the same evil anti-industrial and anti-commer-cial influence \* \* The gold mines for while made Euroupe young again. Said the historian Alison, Vol. IV. 2nd series, page 318: "The annual

mining industry and the output being supply of gold and silver for the use diminished by one half, gold rose rap- of the globe was by these discoveries suddenly increased from an average of ten million pounds, to one of thirty five million pounds. \* \* \* That which for five and twenty years had been awaiting a currency commensur ate to the increased numbers and transactions of the civilized world, was now supplied by the beneficient hand of nature. The era of a contracted currency, and consequent low prices and general misery, interrupted by passing rleams of prosperity was at an end. Prices rapidly rose; wages advanced in 1827, of what he justly called this a similar proportion, exports and im-

In my third and last article, I shall that manipulated the money volume after the war and its effects upon prices, ress went on, lightening merely for think I shall show that all these catch "honest money," "sound mon-

"catch thief," and are ingeniously put people. Its effects, not so sudden as the panics of 1819 and 1837, but with a have nothing to do with you. with the New York Tribune, republihe hand on the dial plate, in compar and Courier, when he said: "In Octo- and the increase of population, is pro ber, 1848, under the influences of politiducing a constant and pitiless contract and reducing the price of all the proour citizens; and has nearly reduced

us to the Jews in the time of Nehemaifirst Gallic invasion. This money power seems to control legislation and, to a great extent, to would have shot him down while off It succeeded for a moment, but the exercise a commanding influence over his guard.

the press. To us the language of Sallust, "Pecuniam omnibus modis vex-ant." (They have troubled money in every way) and as was said by Juver al, "are devouring the people to the very bones." L. W. Youmans. FAIRFAX, S. C., Nov. 7, 1894.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-There is no longer any doubt that an issue of bonds has been definitely decided upon and it can be stated on good authority the money metals. How was this that a circular asking for bids will be issued during the present week, prob ver from the mints, and thus cutting ably by Thursday. It is fully realized that the gold reserve has now reached supply from the mines. Why was a point where it could be completely this done? To make the dollar unit whiped out by a few heavy shipments twice as valuable and to double the and it is thought to be the part of wis value of all credits. How does this dom not to wait until the gold in the basis of money and proportionately controls its volume, and as did the several consultations with the president, wrote to President Stewart, of the United States Loan and Trust company of New York, reciting the law as to an issue of bonds, and asking his opinion as to which class of bonds could be placed at this time to the greatest advantage to the government. The result of this correspondence was that the president and Mr. Carlisle decided to make the forthcoming issue the same in amount and rate, and, in nearly all other important particulars, the same as the February issue. The circular is now being prepared, and indications point to an official an-

### nouncement at once.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Chanellor Andrew Allison of this city was this afternoon by George Whitworth, ex-clerk and master of the Davidson County Chancery Court. Whitworth then attempted to commit suicide and inflicted what will probably prove a fatal wound on himself. Whitworth was appointed to his office by Judge Allison and served one term. At the expiration of that term a few days since Judge Allison appointed his son, Granville Allison, to succeed Whitworth. It was this fact that instigated the murder. Judge Allison was re elected to his office of Chancellor in August last. He was as man of about fifty years of age and a member of an old and prominent family.

A Queer Sulcide. been deficient rather than the reverse."

The price of cotton which had averaged 17 1-2 cents in 1835, declined to
10 1-2 cents in 1838 and to 6 1-2 cents
in 1848. The decline from 10 1-2 cents
in 1848, to 6 1-2 cents in 1848, within 5-32 a penny of the price

The price of cotton which had averlaughingly drank a glass of carbolic
than one-half of this year's acreage of the could possibly have been concealed.
But there could possibly have been concealed.
But their search was fruitless.
Rumph was far on his way towards addition, next to the orange and the other exhausts the lungs, and on the solute of the suicidal intent, and died by rove the ruin of the wheat and cotton in industries of America, and the salventies of this prove the ruin of the wheat and cotton in industries of America, and the salventies of the forton next depression of the suit with suicidal intent, and died by the could possibly have been concealed.

But there or exports has proven just what was prelaughingly drank a glass of carbolic the could possibly have been concealed.

But there or exports has proven just what was prelaughingly drank a glass of carbolic the could possibly have been concealed.

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But the could possibly have been concealed.

But there or a specific the action is and when we elevate the hadles one bellows inflates the l

### THE DEATH OF PARKER.

AN ORANGEBURG COUNTY INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR-

The following interesting story of

in the Southern Cabinet in 1840:

After the seige and fall of Charleston in the year 1780, and the shameful violation of the articles of treaty by the British officers, the war in South Carolina became essentially of a partisan character. The State was overrun, but not subdued. Bold spirits arose everywhere to assert their liberties, and they were frequently and instantaneously crushed by a powerful and unsparing foe, and no recollection now survives of themselves or their deeds;-but not all of them thus perished. One fearful contest tradition to record; -a struggle of man with his anxious to be led to the charge. Just and a death.

protect themselves and their families, friends or annoying their enemies. ful war. Captain Rumph was a man of prodigious size and strength, of prise could have been more complete. great courage and coolness in the hour imperious disposition, no one was better fitted for the command of the hardy and intrepid men who composed his corps: They were usually dispersed at their ordinary avocations on heir farms, but they united at a moment's warning from their leader.

Not long after Charleston was taken by the British, Capt. Rumph was returning with two of his wagons, which had been sent into Charleston with produce, in charge of a Dutchman named Houselighter; and while slowly riding in company with his wagons on a small, but strong horse, his mind gloomily brooding over the oppressed and almost hopeless condition of South Carolina, he had reached a large pond, on what is now called the old road, on horse back, whom he instantly re-cognized as his most deadly foes. They were well mounted and himself, with sword and pistol. When the horsemen had reached the opposite side of the road to Captain

Rumph, they halted for a moment and in the government Treasury, whither impulse, a grasping after some better they had found their way, in purchase of the public lands, the President in structed the Secretary of the Treasury Baltic to the Adriatic, and from the Baltic to the Adriatic and from the Baltic to the posture of defence he could, called out stooping tree, which struck him veyed him for an instant; and after a short conference with each other, to

Capt. Rumph's great relief, rode on,

and soon disappeared at the next turn of the road. Rumph, though he saw with no little satisfaction, that the Tories had passed 1836, completed the ruin of the "pet pool, was forced to 3 3-8 pence. That ducts of labor. Taking two dollars for on, yet was too well acquainted with Wannamaker at a safe distance. But banks." The sudden calling in of was the lowest quotation in the Liverthese deposits, which had been treat pool market until now, when the price paid by the debtor—it is furnishing a was to get off so easily. He knew very harvest for greedy capital and grasping well that the short respite they had failing from being ridden without a brokerage that is running our homes thus given him was only, that with an saddle. In vain he whipped and spurand pauperizing the great masses of increased force he might become their prey with less danger to themselves. He rightly conjectured, that the three al, the Athenians before the advent of who had passed him on the road, were him nearly within pistol shot; and, Solon and of the Romans after the only scouts sent to apprehend him if frightened beyond measure, he took unarmed, and who, if he had incau- off his hat and beat his horse on the tiously suffered them to approach him,

> Casting his eyes about a moment, for means of escape from his wily foes the danger of his situation became fully apparent. The three troopers he knew belonged to the corps of the with renewed violence his blows with sanguinary Cunningham, a part of his hat. Wannamaker approached which, he was certain, was in the nearer and called to him again; but neighborhood, under the command of still he rode on. Wannamaker called one of his subaltern officers; and Capt. to him again, the third time, and of-Rumph, after carefully surveying his fered him quarter; but the unhappy situation, became fully conscious of his man knew that he had no right to exextreme danger of falling into the pect that mercy which he had never hands of his merciless foes. He was given, halted not.
> mounted upon a strong but slow horse "Halt, Parker," says Wannamake mounted upon a strong but slow horse and the thought of escape on horse back was abandoned by him without hesitation. He was armed with a ing something might occur to incline trusty cut and thrust sword and a the chances against him, approached brace of pistols; but it would have the doomed man within half a horses been madness, he well knew, to think length and fired. Parker rode erect of exposing himself to such odds as he for a moment; but his hold soon rewas sure would be brought against laxed—he fell backwards on his horse him. There was no time to be lost. His only chance of escape at once flashed across his mind, and he immediately set about executing it. He rode his horse up to the pond already mentioned, and tied him fast to a tree. He then took off the greater part of his clothes and left them near his horse, to induce the suspicion that he had concealed himself in that pond. intention. He walked in the water near the margin of the pond, until he had gained the side opposite to which he had tethered his horse, and choos-

In the mean time, the three troopers who as Capt. Rumph truly supposed, were a party detached to seize him if in the autopsy. I have always conshot and killed in the corridors of the they could, returned to their main county court house here at 1 o'clock body, consisting of about twenty men is painless, and that it renders the under the command of Lieutenant subject instantly unconscious, Parker, and reported the situation in very often does not produce death. which they had left Capt. Rumph. With out loss of time the whole party suspended animation, excepting when set off to overtaken him. Upon their arrival at the pond, they found that weak, having heart disease, aneurism, the wagons had proceeded but little or some other similar affection, in distance from the spot which they oc- which case the diseased parts are frecupied when the three Tories passed quently ruptured by the shock. them, and Capt. Rumph's horse and "My intention is to discover clothes were in the same situation in means of saving the lives of those acwhich they had been left by him. The cidentally shocked. I will have everywhole party rode up to the wagon, and thing in readiness and will operate fiercely inquired of poor Houselighter, upon the body as soon as the surgeon who was pale with terror, where pronounces death. We will apply Rumph was. He pointed to the pond, and they rode up to the place where keep up body heat and body electrici-Norwich, Conn., Nov. 14.—Mary having taken to the pond, they surbellows so arranged that they enter of what if had been three years before, and that, although the energy side, and that, although the last crop had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. This bonus on their while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. The plant of the threat while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. The plant of the threat while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. The plant of the plant of the threat while dining with a party of friends had about one-third. hand, and searched every place where tracheotomy. When we depress the here are determined not to plant more of the throat. Everybody should be Armenia, during a recent attack by he could possibly have been concealed. handles one bellows inflates the lungs, than one-half of this year's acreage of familiar with such knowledge, and I the Kurps. Twenty-five villages were

ing with some caution the place at

which he could best leave it, he set off

at a rapid rate through the pine woods

which they were so confident they had in their grasp, while one part scoured the neighboring woods in search of Capt. Rumph, the other part of the wagons, and after taking such of the horses as could be serviceable to them. they stripped the wagons of every thing they could carrry away, and burnt them to ashes with the remaining part of their freight. They wor-

ried poor Houselighter until he was ready to die with fear, and left him. Capt. Rumph reached home about sun-set, with the determination to give the Revolutionary War was printed his pursuers chance of a fight with less odds on one side; and he immediately set about collecting the scattered members of his corps. This was soon accomplished—and they, about twentyfive in number, were ready to set off in pursuit of the Tories by day-light

the next morning. This party had proceeded for several hours on their way, and had nearly reached the spot where the wagons of their leader had been burned the day before, and which was the scene of his perilous escape, when they were in-formed that the Tories, not far below, were feeding their horses near the road and were wholly unprepared for an has preserved, which I will endeavor attack. The patriots were extremely fellow man-a pursuit— a pistol shot before their eyes were the evidences of the wanton destruction of property by the Tories, and their memories could Captain Jacob Rumph, (known after the Revolution, better perhaps, as readily supply numberless instances of General Rumph,) of Orangeburg district, was the commander of a troop of murder. They proceeded at a quickencavalry, raised in his neighborhood to ed pace along the road, and soon their enemies appeared in the situation in who lost no occasion of aiding their which they had been described, with their horses carelessly feeding with They are all gone; history has not their saddles on, their bridle-bits out recorded their names; but few bolder of their mouths, and their riders lying spirits struck for liberty in that event- abov; in groups or sleeping apart from from the rest on the ground. No sur-

of danger, and though of a harsh and at the distance of three or four hundred yards, and at once prepared for fight. They soon caught their horses bridled them, and in and instant were mounted and flying in every direction "Save who can," was the only word Capt. Rumph and his Troopers dashed down upon them, and as the Tories scattered, every one for himself, the patriots were obliged to single out and pursue, as they were nearly equal in number, almost every one his man. Various were the results of that fight

and pursuit. It was the fortune of Lieutenant Parker, the officer in command of the Tories, to be singled out by Lieutenant Wannamaker, of Capt. Rumph's troop. Wannamaker was a man of singular boldness and true devil-may about seven miles below the village of care sort of spirt. He was a fine horse-Orangeburg, when he was suddenly man, and on this occasion was uncomroused by the approach of three men monly well mounted. In this respect however, he was not superior to Parker; for after a chase of nearly two little if any upon Parker-but, unfortunately for the latter, after keeping well ahead for that distance, and while looking back to see if the enemy was gaining upon horse carried him him. under him

a violent blow upon the left shoulder as he rode under it and knocked his nearly off, and in his struggle to recover himself his saddle turned and got under the belly of his horse. In that situation he rode for some distance at an evident disadvantage, and Wannamaker began to gain upon him. Parker's horse, however, broke the girth, and the saddle fell, so that Parker was again for a while able to keep great dismay, that his hose's wind was failing from being ridden without a red his jaded horse. was shortening the distance between them at every leap. Parker beheld sides with it to accelerate his speed. fagged horse had done his utmost. Vannamaker was just behind and

called out to him with presented pistol. "Parker, halt! or I will kill you."

"I have told you the last time." Parker rode on. Wannamaker fear--rolled heavily off, and expired. J.

## Says He Can Restore Life.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.-Dr. P . Gibbons, of this city, this afternoon forwarded to Governor Flower an application for permission to try his theory of the resuscitation of human beings "killed" by electricity, on Charles F. Wilson, who is to be electrocuted -But that was very far from his real at Auburn State prison for the murder of Detective Harvey, of this city. Dr. Gibbons said to me:

been present at the autopsies of electrocuted murderers, and have carefully studied the reports of autopsies of this character made by other scienitfic men. We find no pathological for home, a distance of some sixteen change, no change in the blood, and no destruction of any vital organs or tissues which we would have in death, and could determine cause of death tended that execution by electricity assert that the condition produced is the electrocuted one be physically "My intention is to discover some

promptly a current of electricity to the horse-wastied, and when they saw ty. My methods and apparatus are had not decided whether or not he his clothes, and other signs of Rumph's simple. The latter consists of two would go.

FOREST FIRES-Colorado Town Destroyed---Large Loss of Lives and Property.

BOULDER, Col., Nov. 15 .- A forest fire which was started from a camp camp of Gold Hill, a town of five hundred inhabitants, fifteen miles from miles of dense timber in a short time. Fifty people came into Boulder this the old parties control the machinery afternoon in wagons from Gold Hill, mostly women and children. They report that the business men and miners were carrying what goods and saving their stores and dwellings.

A courier arrived at Boulder at 1:30 at Camp Talcott, a short distance put me on any committee or what York, the well-known cotton statisti-from Gold Hill, were burned except the stamp mill and that the fire had titled to my seat in the senate and can trade medium of the cotton trade, Cotsian mine. Several ranch houses were burned this morning, two men from such obligations the research obligations that the from such obligations the such obligations the research of the property of the prope named Eihler and Zaman being badly

At 3 p. m. the fire was spreading toward the town of Copper Rock. The here at Boulder and the utmost excitement prevails. It is believed many small camps will be burned. The resilents of Gold Hill who have not come to Boulder have assembled on the top of Horsefel Mountain and are watching the progress of the flames as they consume their former homes. The wind is blowing furiously and drives

over \$1,500,000. There will necessaily be great destitution. Among the ousiness houses at Gold Hill are the ollowing: Frank Body, general nerchandise and postoffice; Dr. Trorilian, drug store; Johnson and Hawkins, general merchandise store; James Corvell, boots and shoes; Mrs. . Murphy, hotel.

SEEN FORTY MILES AWAY. DENVER, Col., Nov. 15.—At 3 o'clock fierce wind and dust storm struck he city from the North, filling the air the street for a long time. Many plate glass windows and awnings were destorm broke dense clouds of smoke could be plainly seen rolling up the mountains around Gold Hill forty miles distant. At 6 p. m. a wet snow

LOSS OF LIFE LARGE. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Reports tiously and wisely. from the forest districts in this vicinity show that while the loss of properof the territory covered, the loss of fifteen miles of Memphis three lives days, and there are rumors of a fearful burning in Arkansas, where five lives were lost. The remains of five St. Francis bottom, all within a quarter of a mile of each other. There are fears that they are the remains of a party of hunters from Texas that went into that country last week, but there is nothing to support this except the number of the bodies.

Fatalities in this county are peculiarly distressing. Fanny Woods, an aged negress, had her dress ignited as she fled from a burning house, and she ran, surrounded by flames till she fell dead. Pitt Roy, a nine-year-old boy, ran into his father's house, which was afire, to save some property. The house collapsed and he was burned to death before many spectators. The name of the third victim could not be ascertained.

THE DESTRUCTION VERY GREAT. London, Nov. 15.—As a result of those having hogs to fatten, will save the violent winds, heavy rains and thousands of dollars to the State within overflowing rivers the inhabitants of the next sixty days. Contrary to presome of the river side villas at Eton vailing opinion, cotton seed, if properly and Windsor are obliged to approach the doors of their houses in boats. wards of a thousand persons in Bath are rendered homeless by the overflowing of the Avon. Generally the rainfall continues, but the gales have

LONDON, Nov. 15.-The British ship Culmere, Captain Read, last reported at Hamburg, October 1, from Iquiqui, foundered in yesterday's gale eighty miles off Spurnhead, Yorkshire. Twenty-two persons were drowned, includng the captain and his wife. Eight odies were washed ashore at Worthing this morning. It is believed that the British steamer Zande, last reported at Hamburg, November 1, from Saffi, also was lost yesterday. Heavy floods are reported on the island of Cyprus. A dispatch from Liamsol says twenty-one persons were drowned and that the number of domestic animals destroyed is far into thous-

A Curious Case. CINCINNATI Nov. 14.-A subpoens for the arrest of Col. Coit, who commanded the militia at Washington Court House during the recent riot over the attempted lynching of two men, has been issued. The subpoena cites that Col. Coit was wanted as a witness at the trial. His friends have urged him not to accept service on the subpoena, as they claim it is merely a ruse on the part of the authorities of Washington Court House to get him there and then place him in jail on the charge of murder. They state that the feeling against him is so intense at the latter place that his life would be in jeopardy. The members of the local militia are greatly excited over the affair and some of the hot-headed ones advise that the militia go to Washington Court House without uniforms, but with their muskets loaded and act as a body guard. It is stated that Col. Coit has telegraphed Governor Mc-Kinley asking what he (Coit) shall do in the matter. The Governor is reported to have advised Col. Coit to go to Washington Court House in response to the subpoena and that if he finds that matters there are of such a character that his life is in danger, the Governor will order out the militia to protect him and preserve order. Up to a late hour this afternoon Col. Coit

PLANS OF THE POPULISTS-

Stewart, of Nevada, Will Lead an Indepen Washington, Nov. 13.—Senator

Stewart, of Nevada, the Populist upon fire last evening has been raging all whose aid the Republicans count to night and today North of the mining | control the organization of the next senate, reiterates emphatically that he will aid neither of the old parties unhere. The timber is as dry as powder less they pledge themselves to free and a fierce wind carried it over five silver.

wiles of dense timber in a short time. "I don't care," he said, "which of

of the senate. There is no advantage to us to be gained by a combination with either the Republicans or the Cleveland Democrats. We do not property they could into the mining care for the few paltry offices to be tunnels and had abandoned hope of bestowed, and could not afford to sacrifice our independence as a party for them. So far as I am personally conm., reporting that all the buildings cerned, I do not care whether they reached the Western portion of Gold get into the chamber. In fact,"
Hill, burning the mill of the Prushe added, growing emphatic. "I can

bound by them.' The senator says he thinks the Populists will be able to exercise a more potent influence by keeping entirely gravity of the case is fully appreciated a loof from the old parties; that it is his opinion that this is the policy which will be pursued by the People's party in the senate, and that he will advise that this policy be pursued. He thinks there is no doubt that when the test com'es Senator Jones will act in full harmony with the Populist senators, and that if Governor Tillman should be chosen to succeed Senator the fire before it in large sheets of Butler he also would be found in the Populist column, with the two sena-The property loss will amount to tors to be chosen from North Carolina. This would give the Populists eight senators as against 42 Republicans and that of the crop of 1890-91, nor is there

38 Democrats after March 4. clusion, "on which I should be willing to unite with the Republicans would be on a platform pledging that party to a free silver policy. I do not ably attributed a yield so much in exwant any half way measure, such as cess of the monster crop of 1890. want any half way measure, such as the coinage of American product, as I should know that whatever was promised would be nothing but a trap. I

complete demands.' Senator Peffer, another of the Pop-Kansas.

When asked if he believed Gover- ment of agriculture calling life exceeds apprehensions. Within could not say, as Governor Tillman culture's estimate, about 19,650,000 had never outlined his intentions in have been lost by fire in the past two that respect. He called attention to Let us assume that the department the fact that Mr. Irby, who was sup- has under-estimated it somewhat and posed to share the political views of that the acreage is as much as 20,000,-Governor Tillman, had remained in 000 acres. This, as you will see, is human beings were found, with the the Democratic ranks. "Still," he flesh and clothing all burned off, in added, "the time must soon come when all Democrats believing as Tillman and Irby do, must ally themselves openly with the Populist party The Eastern Demograts are to all intents and purposes Sepublicans and it is utterly repugnant to reason and Democrats of the Tillm n-Irby stripe cannot long remain in the same party organization with them.'

Mr. Peffer said that the Populists had polled 125,000 votes in Kansas, against 105,000 in 1890, and that they failed because they were not fused with the Democrats. He believes that about 2,000,000 Populist votes were polled in the country, and that his party's future is hopeful."

How Cotton Seed May be Utilized. I wish to make a practical sugges tion that if promptly acted upon by mixed with other food, so as to make a properly balanced ration, is the cheapest hog food we possess and perfectly safe. They are to be found on every farm and are now being sold at one-half their value considered as a stock food, as compared with the market value of corn. There is an abundant crop of sweet potatoes, which can neither be marketed nor preserved to advantage. Cotton seed and sweet potatoes mixed in proportion of one of the former to three of the latter, and boiled together will give a hog food superior in every respect to corn and absolutely safe. To those not having potatoes and useing corn as a sole fattening ration, I would suggest to mix cotton seed and corn bushel for bushel and grind together or cook. Fed according to either menthood every bushel of cotton seed is worth to the farmer as much as a half bushel of corn, or at the present price of corn 35 cents per bushel, while their present market price is less than half. Criticisms of above suggestions will be cheerfully and scientifically discussed.

The above suggestion comes from the Columbia State and we give it to our readers for what it is worth. would be advisable to try it carefully at first, until assured of its value. If true it is of great advatage to the farm-

A Word for Apples.

Dr. G. R. Searles, of Brooklyn, N. medicine: "The apple is such comfamiliar with its remarkably efficacifruit are liable to throw up their hands up, but no harm can come to even a food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily disgestible shape than any other vegetable known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths,

#### THE COTTON CROP

WHAT MR. ALF. B. SHEPPERSON HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

The Largest Crop Ever Made Was Nine Million Two Hundred Thousand Bales in 1890-91-Half a Million Acres Less Plant-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.-With view to finding out just how much credit was to be given to the recently published statement of the present cotton crop of 10,000,000 bales, and to put before its readers a trustworthy and intelligent statement of the cotton situation at the present time, the Charleston News and Courier applied to Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, the well-known cotton statisti-

ton Facts, and received the following NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Cotton has de clined again today, chiefly I understand, upon a crop estimate just is-sued by Mr. Neill of New Orleans, that the crop will be over ten millions of bales. The crop is undoubtedly a large one, but I confess that I am unable to see any basis for such a large estimate. The largest crop ever grown in this country was that which was planted in 1890. The yield of that crop was probably 9,200,000. The commercial crop of that seasor as 8,674,000 bales and the difference tween this and the quantity which have given as the probable yield was marketed in the following season.

There is no evidence whatever to prove that the acreage of the crop now being marketed was any larger than any evidence to my mind at least, that "The only ground," he said, in con- the weather conditions have been more favorable this year than in 1890. I am at a loss, therefore, to understand to what cause or causes can be reason-

The acreage in 1890 was about 20, 500,000 acres, and I do not think anyone has claimed or will claim that it do not propose to be caught with any- was any more this year. The departso that it was impossible to see across thing less than a compliance with our ment of agriculture has been making since Feb. 1, a careful investigation of the cotton acreage and has emstroyed. The temperature fell 20 degrees in thirty minutes. Before the for aid, and of whom it has been ru- who has travelled throughout the mored that he would rejoin the Re- South, and has investigated the matpublican party, has just arrived from ter, as I am informed, in the most He declined to discuss the thorough manner possible. The Acto ganization of the Senate, but said if ing Secretary of Agriculture wrote began falling but it is probably too late to save Gold Hill from destruclists should hold the balance of power the investigation was that the acreage in the Senete he had no doubt "they in 1893 was 19,525,000 acres. There would exercise that power conscien- has been but a small increase in acreage this year over 1893, the departnor Tillman would co-operate with the crease less than 1 per cent., so that the ty is not great, considering the extent Populists if he should be elected to the acreage of the crop now coming in is, Senate, Mr. Peffer replied that he according to the department of agri-

500,000 acres less than 1890, and yet we are asked to believe that upon an acreage of 500,000 acres less than in 1890 a crop of a million bales more has been grown. I am not prepared to accept such a conclusion, because common sense.

At these low prices, or anything like them, the tendency will be to largely increased consumption of cotton everywhere, and there will evidently be upon the part of spinners a general disposition to buy cotton greatly in excess of their wants for the season. because at these prices they can well afford to carry in the mill warehouse a large supply of cotton in the next

There can be no question that unless the price advances very greatly by the time for planting the next crop that the acreage devoted to cotton will be reduced to an extent that it never has been curtailed before, from one year to another. So great a reduction in acreage would cause beyond doubt an advance as great and as rapid as the decline has been. When preparations were made for planting this crop middling cotton was worth 8 cents in New York, and should there be a great reduction of acreage this spring it will be very likely to go to 8 cents again soon after the next crop is planted, and the world recognizes the fact beyond dispute that the acreage has been, and consequently that the supply of cotton will be greatly reduced.

I sympathize deeply with the Southern people because of the great depression which has overtaken their staple crop, and from the manner in which cotton is being rushed to market it looks to me as if when the advance in cotton comes it will not benefit the planters because they will have sold all of their crop, and that the spinners and speculators alone will reap the benefit of the tardy advance.

#### Yours very truly, A Just Finding.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov 15 .- Corener Edwards of Fayette County today reported his findings in the inquests upon the bodies of the persons who were killed by the volley of the militia defending the court house, where the rapist Dolby was confined. The Coroner holds the shooting to have been unjustifiable and holds Sheriff Cook and Colonel Coit, who were in Y., thus discourses on the apple as command of the militia, responsible for the fatal results. The finding was mon fruit that very few persons are not unexpected. The Coroner is an uncle of one of the victims. So far as ous medicinal properties. Everybody can be learned to-night no warrants ought to know that the very best had been issued for the arrest of the thing they can do is to cat apples just men but Welsh, the father of one of before retiring for the night. Persons the victims, will swear out the waruninitiated in the mysteries of the rantsto-morrow. Colonel Coit's friends protest against his being taken to in horror at the visions of dyspepsia Washington Court House without a which such a suggestion may summon a military escort for fear of assassination. Governor McKinley refuses to delicate system by the eating of ripe discuss the matter, but if it is made and juicy apples just before going to apparent that the lives of the officers bed. The apple is an excellent brain will be endangered he will send a suf ficient force for their protection. The feeling against community is growing very strong in other parts of the State.

### Thousands Slain.

London, Nov. 13.-Three thousand Armenians, including women and childlen, are reported to have been massacred according to a Constantin-